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CARDINAL TENETS OF THE PEOPLES PARTY.

Recognition of the Right of the People to Rule, i. e., The Initiative and Referendum.
Creation and Maintenance of an Honest Measure of Values.
Government Ownership and Operation of Railroad, Telegraph and Telephone Lines.
Opposition to Trusts.
Opposition to Alien Ownership of Land and Court-made Law.

PEOPLES PARTY TICKET.

For President . . . WHARTON BARKER, Pennsylvania.
For Vice-President . . . IGNATIUS DONNELLY, Minnesota.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE situation in China grows more stormy; the anti-foreign movement spreads; the destruction of property that is witness to the presence of western influence, of railroad property and of missions, goes on unchecked; the position of foreigners in China and the followers of foreign missionaries, of Christian natives, becomes more uncomfortable and dangerous. For by the Boxers the extirpation of the foreign influence, so that no sign of it may remain, is decreed, and the Boxers, acting with the now well un-

The Danger Spot in China.

derstood approval of the Empress Dowager, naturally meeting no serious opposition from the the Chinese troops, are spreading their sway over an ever extending territory.

Yet though the situation within China grows more stormy there is a note of reassurance in the general situation. The breaking of this storm in China into a world-wide storm appears to grow less likely even as does the situation in China grow more stormy. For the Powers of the world, with their interests at stake in China, with their citizens to protect, seem disposed to work in harmony and to the end of bringing order out of chaos. Great as may be the inclination that some one or two Powers may feel to make use of the crisis to overreach their rivals, and gain a predominant influence at Peking, they seem sobered by the thought of what might result from such attempt and show little disposition to give rein to an inclination to overreach their rivals such as they may harbor in their hearts. Russia is in position to attempt an individual coup de main by marching troops to Peking regardless of any concert of the Powers, suppressing the anti-foreign movement and then using such force to make her influence predominant. But such a move Japan would undoubtedly oppose by force of arms. And on the other hand if Japan attempted a similar coup de main she would find herself in conflict with Russia, a conflict which would be like, almost certain to draw in England and France and so spread round the world.

BUT Russia is not disposed to go so far as to precipitate such a conflict. She is not ready to fight a war in the East. For she is not strong there for aggressive and defensive action as she soon will be. So it is decidedly not her time to fight, she must know it well, and she will not now fight if she can help. Until her Siberian railroad is completed and in working order she need not be expected to be the challenger.

It might be thought that for this very reason, for the very reason that Russia is not now in so strong a position to defend herself in the East and wage a war in which China might be the scene of conflict as she will be in a couple of years, England would now precipitate war, force the conflict when Russia is not ready, not put it off while Russia grows stronger day by day and her own power to wage war in China stands still or retrogrades. But the British, if we mistake not, have not the nerve to precipitate such a conflict. We would be very surprised to see them force such conflict, they certainly do not show themselves inclined so to do.

If then the spark be now laid to the powder train it will likely be Japan that lays it. This nation bears a grudge to Russia for Russia, in concert with France and Germany, deprived her, to a great extent, of the fruits of the Chinese war. And she too knows that Russia grows stronger day by day for a conflict in the East, she feels that the force Russia now has or can bring to a scene of conflict in the East is not superior but inferior to her own. Her naval force is twice as strong as the naval force

England's Position.

of Russia in Eastern waters. She has a body of five hundred thousand men trained to arms, a force that would be overwhelming now if landed in Corea and China. For with the Siberian railroad incomplete Russia could scarce get troops across Asia in sufficient force to make successful stand against such army. And war declared Russia could not re-enforce her Eastern fleet with a single vessel, could not well send a single transport carrying re-enforcements though she had control of the sea. For under the laws of war, such vessels on hostile mission bent, would not be permitted to coal at any neutral port. And Russia without coaling stations of her own on the long route would have her hands tied.

It is all this that Japanese statesmen consider, it is this that makes them think Japan more than a match for Russia in the East—that is for the present,—it is this that may dispose them to force a conflict. But then there is a moral force that deters. The nations of the world look upon all moves with a critical eye. For the most part, certainly, they want to see the peace kept. They will not look kindly on the nation that breaks it. And Japan cannot afford to take a step that will lose her the moral support of Britain and Britain exerts her influence for peace. Therefore it is hardly likely that Japan will break the peace by any aggressive action in the East, it is most certain that Russia will not. A Russian army may occupy Peking, but if Russia takes such step it will not be in defiance of the Powers but after an agreement with them. To such occupation the other Powers, excepting Japan, may be pleased to consent if they find that for the suppression of the anti-foreign disorders a larger force is required at Peking than they may find it convenient to jointly furnish.

A COUPLE of years ago the Emperor of China initiated or rather decreed the initiation of some far-reaching reforms—reforms calculated to pave the way for the spreading of western influence and awaken China out of her lethargy. And thereupon the Empress Dowager, violently anti-foreign, a woman of powerful parts and born to command, caused a palace revolution, virtu-

China and Her Emperor's Reported Appeal.

ally imprisoned the Emperor, decapitated such of his immediate advisers as did not save themselves by flight, obliged him to abdicate his powers in her favor. Since then the Emperor has remained a prisoner in the palace and the Empress Dowager has ruled. And now it is reported that, though his tutor and confident, exiled from the palace two years ago and now in Shanghai, he has issued an appeal to the Powers calling upon them to rescue him from the palace in Peking that has so long been his prison, take him to Nankin which he will make his capital, promising then to carry out the reforms that he proclaimed two years ago and others of like kind, and declaring his belief that millions of Chinamen will loyally support him in his efforts to put an end to the present state of anarchy and rejuvenate China. Further, it is said that in this message he warns the Powers not to attempt the dismemberment of China, that such dismemberment the Chinese will resist with a passivity that cannot be overcome, that if the Powers essay such dismemberment they will fail. A hundred thousand men, aye a tithe of a hundred thousand could march over China wither they would, but a million soldiers could not oblige the Chinese to submit to European government. Let Europeans try to divide up and govern China and they will learn that there is application to the old saying that one man may lead a horse to water but a score cannot make him drink.

And from what we know of the Chinese people, after having seen them in their homes, we are quite ready to subscribe to this as a fair statement of facts. We do not believe the Chinese empire can be dismembered, we do not believe that Europeans have the force or the influence to induce the Chinese people to submit to European government. Dynasties may be overthrown

and set up, European troops may march over China without meeting serious resistance, European powers may claim spheres of influence or sovereignty in China, but the Chinese will insist on governing themselves, according to their own customs, their own laws. They will meet the attempts of Europeans to govern them with passive resistance, simply balk at such government and how can 400,000,000 people who thus balk be driven? If they resisted with force of arms they might be shot down, but resisting passively what can be done with them?

RUSSIA at Peking might direct the policy of China through Chinese, might so make her influence paramount. But Russia cannot govern China with Russians, cannot force the Chinese to submit to a Russian government. And Russia will probably be wise enough not to try. These Chinese, weak and contemptible as their government is, as ground down as the masses are, as lacking as they are in patriotism as we know it are yet a great people, and a people constituting a nationality that is not divisible. One sort of patriotism, which is pride in their government, they have none, for a government steeped in corruption as theirs has long been they cannot look to with pride. But of another sort of patriotism, which is pride in their country, its history, its traditions, they have much. And it is this patriotism that has held the Chinese empire together for centuries, held it together after the other patriotism has flickered out.

Further, while their government has sunk in the depths of corruption the Chinese have maintained their commercial integrity. And thus while corruption in the government has pulled the country down the integrity of the people, preserved in the face of official corruption, has kept the country together. And thus China has maintained its national life, though for centuries its industrial development has been paralyzed as the result of policies that have made money worth everything man nothing and so destroyed the incentive that leads to progress.

Her Official Corruption and Commercial Integrity.

A Country where Money is Everything, Man Nothing. Further, as foreigners who have gone among the Chinese, from missionaries down, have held themselves as if they were superior beings and acted as though they despised the Chinaman, the Chinaman has reciprocated by despising all foreigners. And we may as well remember that though the Chinese have not our civilization they have a civilization of their own high in its way, and that even as we look upon some of their ways with ridicule are they likely to look upon some of our ways with ridicule and regard our civilization as inferior to theirs even as we regard theirs as inferior to ours.

OF COURSE the Chinese are backward in many things as measured by our standards. They are especially backward in the development of their great mineral resources, which, indeed, is not surprising since their industrial development has not progressed for centuries, having been paralyzed by pursuit of policies such as we are pursuing to-day—policies that end in the holding of money in increasing esteem and man in decreasing esteem, policies that deprive the producer of the benefits that may come from any increased productiveness of his labor. And not getting the benefits he will cease to strive to increase the productiveness of his labor. This is what has happened in China and led to a paralysis of industrial development.

And so it happens that China has mineral riches that are undeveloped. And the existence of these riches excites the cupidity of persons of foreign lands. The coal fields of China are as extensive as the coal fields of all the rest of the world put together. She has untouched iron deposits in such proximity to these coal fields as ought to

Her Industrial Backwardness.

And Her Riches.

give her unsurpassed advantages for making iron economically.

And all these resources foreigners, looking upon them with the eye of cupidity, now long to exploit in such way that they rather than the Chinese will reap the profits. And they ask and

**That Excite the
Cupidity of
Men.**

demand that their respective governments back them up in such exploitation. Thus it happens that foreign interests come in conflict with Chinese and that there comes conflict between the different foreign interests. And it is such conflict of interests that at a time such as this threatens the peace of the world by standing in the way of the Powers working in harmony. If such conflict of interests should break the harmony that now exists, if one nation should seek to get some advantage by overreaching the others, take steps in the direction of worming troops into different parts of China without consultation with

**And the Danger of War
Lies in that
Cupidity.**

and without the consent of the other Powers, take such steps with a very evident purpose of getting into position to exert some predominant influence over the giving out of concessions for the exploitation of China's riches, then the jealousies of the other Powers will break their cover, then we will have the breaking of such a storm of war as the world has not seen for a century.

It is in the cupidity of those who would exploit China, that the danger lies. We believe there will come no war out of the present Chinese crisis, but the world hangs on the ragged edge.

In the meanwhile let us carefully shape our own course so we may keep out of it in any event, so as not to be drawn into a war for the exploitation of China. We have landed a few marines in Tientsin and sent a few to Peking for the protection of the lives of American citizens and their property, threatened by

**Let us Have a
Care that We
Be Not Drawn
Into a War for
China's Exploitation.**

Boxers. Let us have a care that these marines, either in concert with the forces of other Powers or otherwise, take no part in any palace revolution, be not used to help any faction in the Chinese government triumph over another, be not used in concert to put the Chinese government under the thumb of a sort of joint international protectorate. No doubt England, perhaps also Japan, would like to see us land a lot of soldiers in China from the Philippines, and take upon ourselves the duty of suppressing the Boxer riots or rebellion. For if we should take this part there would be no occasion for Russia to take the part, and England and Japan would doubtless rather see Peking occupied with American soldiers than Russian. But let us not make of ourselves a catspaw for England or Japan, or for anyone else, or for those of our people who have an eye to the riches of China and their exploitation with our forces at their back.

NOW WE do not condone murders in China or anywhere else. But let us not paint China too black because of these Boxer riots, let us not forget in condemning China that we, too, have had anti-foreign riots. It is not so many years since

**A Case of
Glass Houses.**

anti-foreign mobs in San Francisco attacked and murdered Chinamen with much less excuse than the Boxers have for their attacks on foreigners. For in China foreigners have long abused the Chinese, treated them as inferiors, insulted them. And lately, in the building of railroads, we are told foreign engineers, happily for our good name, not Americans, have trampled ruthlessly on the property rights of Chinese, scoffed at their burial customs, treated the graves in a way that to the Chinese, who have great reverence for the dead, must have looked like wanton sacrilege.

In short, in China, foreigners by their overbearing, supercilious manner, have done much to excite the hate of the Chinese. And so have they provoked attacks. But in San Francisco our anti-Chinese mobs had no such provocation. There the Chinese minded their own business, they were not

supercilious in manner towards Americans, but quite the reverse, they did not abuse Americans, but were themselves rather the abused ones. It was their sobriety and laboriousness, their willingness to work for less money than white laborers that gained them the enmity of such laborers. And because of their possession of such qualities did anti-Chinese mobs assail and murder them. In writing condemnations of China at the present time, it would do us no harm to recall such little instances in our own history and put a little vein of humility into what we write.

THE British are beginning to find out that the Boer is one of those uncomfortable enemies that does not know when he is beaten. When Roberts marched into Pretoria the British flattered themselves that the war was at an end.

**The War in
South Africa.**

For surely the occupation of their strongly fortified capital would show the Boers that further resistance was hopeless, that the British could not be successfully resisted, be the signal for them to give up. So reasoned the British and rejoiced correspondingly. But their fond hopes have been rudely dashed. The Boers did not take the capture, or abandonment of Pretoria as a signal to give up. On the morrow of that abandonment they resolved to fight the harder. In retreating from Pretoria they got away with all their guns and stores.

And soon thereafter they took the offensive. On the morrow of the occupation of Pretoria a regiment of Irish Yeomanry is cut off east of Johannesburg and captured. And a little more than a week later Boers appear in number in the north of the Free State and succeed in cutting Lord Roberts' communications. And in cutting such communications they fall incidentally on a battalion of 500 British troops and wipe it out. After which they tear up twenty miles of railroad and grimly sit down in the gap in Roberts' communications that they made. And there they sit for a week before obliged to move out of their gap by press of superior numbers, and the break in Roberts' communications can be repaired. Before superior numbers the Boers fall back, as they are now falling back before General Buller advancing from Natal. But they refuse to recognize defeat, refuse to give up though outnumbered five to one, and their continued resistance against odds is extremely annoying to the British who, with an eye on the Chinese crisis, feel that it would be much more comfortable if a great part of the army now in South Africa was at home in England, available for service elsewhere, or defense of England in case of possible invasion.

So Britain's South African war is not over and no one cares to stake his reputation on naming a date for its termination, though those who lately essayed to name a time with great positiveness are many. Nor are our troubles in the

**Our Troubles in
the Philippines
not At an End.**

Philippines at an end. General Otis tells us this by indirection. He declares over his signature, in a magazine article, that the war in the Philippines is over—something that he often sent over the wires when in the Philippines. And then he adds: "Of course the islands must be thoroughly policed, and it will take a good many men to do it. We cannot get along with any fewer troops than we have in the islands at present for a number of years." And at present we have 65,700 odd soldiers in the Philippines. He said the opposition that these soldiers have to meet is only guerilla, that all organized resistance has been broken up. But while this guerilla opposition is such that we cannot get along with fewer troops than we now have, and while in fighting these guerilla bands our losses are heavier than when our troops were confronted with organized resistance, the American people can hardly be expected to accept General Otis' declaration that the war is over. For they have no tangible evidence that it is over, rather does the tangible evidence, in that there is employment for as

great an army as ever and that the shedding of blood is as heavy, leave the conviction with the American people that the war is not over as a matter of fact whatever it may be officially.

Nor have we as yet made any attempt to assert our sovereignty in a great many of the islands. And the people on most of these islands are hostile to us. Gradually, as we attempt to extend our actual sovereignty over them, we are finding this out. Thus those who flattered themselves that opposition to the assertion of American sovereignty in the Philippines was largely confined to the Tagals in central Luzon are beginning to discover their mistake.

And meanwhile we continue to destroy civil government rather than build as we extend our sovereignty. For most of the larger islands of the secondary group and that, for the most

Upsetting Civil Government.

part, we have so far left alone, are found to have civil governments. A recent instance may be cited. Major Hale with three companies of the 44th Infantry was recently sent to occupy the island of Bohol. And now runs the report: "Bohol is a third as large as Panay, but has no armed insurgents. It had, however, a very complete and efficient little republic of its own which formed a part of the revolutionary government. When the troops landed at the principal town a body of local officials appeared and handed to their new ruler a document which was at first supposed to be an address of welcome. The paper, however, set forth that the Senate and Congress of Bohol had held a joint session, hearing the Americans were coming, that the inhabitants could not offer allegiance to the United States because that was forbidden by Aguinaldo, 'President of the Filipinos Republic.' . . . But, the address continued, the islanders were unarmed, and in view of their poverty, resulting from long blockade, could not be expected to attempt resistance. Therefore the President and Congress of the Republic of Bohol resolved, first, to avoid anything which might be viewed as provocation: second, to allow the commander of the United States military expedition to carry out his orders without interference; third, to carry on the native civil government with the laws which were received from the Filipino authorities, and to do everything necessary in the interests of law, of order, peace and harmony." And then adds the report: "The Boholeners keep the Filipino flag flying in all the villages, and only lower it when a company of American soldiers comes along." Thus do our troops destroy civil government where they go. In Bohol is found "a very complete and efficient little republic," and forthwith we proceeded to destroy it.

THERE is retrogression in business, retrogression in prices, retrogression in the rate of wealth production. And all this must work to weaken the Republican party with the people. For

Things that Threaten to Work Injury to the Republican Party.

the party that is in power must always bear the onus of trade reaction, even as it is given credit by many for trade revival whether deserving of credit or not. Now the Republican party did its best to stave off trade reaction until after the elections. It provided for an increase in bank currency, or rather passed legislation to encourage the banks to take out circulation, and in the hope that an increase would be provided such as would bolster things up during the campaign. And an increase in bank circulation of over \$50,000,000 has been taken

Retrogression in Trade.

out and this undoubtedly has served to bolster things up some. But it has not so bolstered them up as to prevent retrogression in trade and industry, and retrogression that must react upon the Republican party. And this retrogression is almost sure to grow in the months between now and election.

THE weal of the Republican party in the campaign is further threatened by strikes. In 1892 the Republicans were confident of victory. But there came the Carnegie Homestead strike that

Strikes.

cost the Republicans votes. For here was the Carnegie Company with its products highly protected by tariff duties, profiting, in public estimation, as the result of such government protection and refusing to grant its workmen a share in those profits. So there came a reaction against the tariff and the Republican party, a reaction growing out of this strike. And Mr. Harrison, who in appointing Patrick Egan Minister to Chili, had insulted the great majority of Irish-American voters and turned such vote against himself, went down to defeat much to the surprise of his campaign managers.

Now, though the generality of strikes and dissatisfaction of wage earners growing out of the belief that they have not been given their share in the much heralded prosperity of the past

One Strike Out of which Republicans Hope to Make Political Capital.

couple of years must react injuriously upon the Republican party, it is said that one great strike now on, that of the St. Louis street car men, will benefit the Republican party. For a Democratic legislature passed, and a Democratic Governor signed the bill, under which the consolidation of the street railways of St. Louis was only last year effected. And it is held that but for this combination, eliminating competition, there would have been no strike, that it would have been impossible for the street railways to fight their old employees as they are now doing. And the Republicans are not letting opportunity slip to hold up the Democratic party of Missouri, as responsible for this strike, and to riddle its anti-trust professions by directing attention to the antagonism between its professions and its acts—especially to its action in voting a bill permitting the consolidation of the surface roads of St. Louis into one of the greatest street railway trusts in the country.

Now this street railway strike has been on for more than a month. The lines have been practically tied up all this time, and the riding public greatly incommoded. Further, the retail

The Intolerable Situation in St. Louis.

trade of the city has been greatly paralyzed, and men not parties to the strike have thus suffered. The whole situation is an intolerable one and made much worse by scenes of disorder, of bloodshed, of outrageous treatment of women who have offended by riding on the cars, such as reflect no credit upon the municipality.

SUCH fighting out of disputes between street railways and employees in a way that not only inconveniences thousands who are not parties to the dispute, but deprives them of customary

Compulsory Arbitration and Municipal Ownership as Remedies.

accommodation and is a gross trespassing upon their rights, should not be tolerated. Employers and employees should be required to submit such disputes to a court of arbitration. For a strike on street railways and a suspension of traffic is an injury to the general public. And men have no right to act in a way that will injure the general public. The general public should not permit them to so act. It should provide courts of arbitration for the fair adjudication of differences and disputes between employers and employees and then make it illegal and a punishable offense for men to quit work in such way as would tie up traffic, or for employers to disregard the decrees of the arbitration court. The same rule should be applied to steam railroads. Of course, with the steam railroads nationalized and the street railways municipalized as they should be, there would in any case be little more probability of any strike than there is in the Post Office. And who ever heard of a strike in the Post Office? And if there should be who would not hold that such ought to be prohibited and that the dispute be settled by compulsory arbitration while the handling of the mails went on without interruption?

What we want to put an end to such things as are going on

in St. Louis is, first, the municipal ownership and operation of such works as are now operated and can only be operated under municipal franchises and, second, compulsory arbitration of all disputes between municipalities and their employees. Let it not be understood from this that we would only apply the principle of compulsory arbitration for the settlement of disputes between municipalities and their employees, and the nation and its employees. We would give to such principle a much broader application.

THE Connecticut Democratic Convention to choose delegates to Kansas City was held on Thursday of last week and followed the wording of Mr. Hill's New York platform in its instructions

Connecticut Democrats and Silver.

or quasi instructions for Mr. Bryan. And then did this convention turn down Mr. Troup, National Committeeman from Connecticut, and a warm Bryan, silver man, refusing to send him as a delegate to Kansas City. It further recommended to the delegation chosen to go to Kansas City that he be turned down as National Committeeman. But at an early meeting the delegation disregarded such recommendation of the state convention and re-elected him. Now, Troup, regarding the action of the Connecticut convention as an underhand slap at Bryan despite its instructions or apparent instructions for him, and making little effort to hide his disgust, expressed himself thus: "All I have to say about the platform is that it is tricky and evasive, a subterfuge, and will deceive nobody. It is right in line with the action inspired in New York by Hill and Croker who, while pretending to be friendly to Bryan, have concealed underneath their coattails the clubs with which they will endeavor to beat the life out of his chances if he is nominated on the Chicago platform."

Now the platform declaration generally understood as instructing for Bryan, instructs the delegates from Connecticut "to unite with the Democracy of other states of the Union in securing his nomination for President." And some hint that this may be read to mean that Connecticut's, as New York's, delegates, are in fact only instructed for Bryan if the Democracy of all the other states of the Union are united to secure his nomination, that if the Democracy of all states does not so unite such delegates will feel that their instructions for Bryan are not binding upon them.

IN INDIANA the Democratic State Convention held last week declared for silver and the Chicago platform and then chose four Democrats of the so-called conservative wing of the party as

Other Democratic Conventions.

delegates at large to Kansas City. On the same date the Democrats of West Virginia held their convention to nominate a state ticket and in their platform made no specific reference to the silver question, but contented themselves with a simple endorsement of the Chicago platform. And they nominated a corporation lawyer, who had the backing of three railroads, as their candidate for Governor. The Ohio Democratic convention in session at this writing is expected to ignore the silver issue and perhaps start a boom for Admiral Dewey for Vice-President.

Thus may professing silver Democrats push Dewey for the Democratic Vice-Presidential nomination. And at this very time we have it reported that the gold Democrats, who have not yet

Admiral Dewey's Name in a New Presidential Connection.

decided whether to put a ticket of their own in the field or not, are looking to the Admiral as one who would make them a likely Presidential candidate. After the adjournment of the Kansas City Convention a meeting of the National Committee of the gold Democratic party, or of the organization that put up the Palmer-Buckner ticket in 1896, will be held in Indianapolis to decide upon the question of putting a ticket of their own in the field. And if they decide the question affirmatively, and it is

asserted that there is no doubt that they will if Bryan be renominated and the Chicago platform affirmed at Kansas City, it is said they will ask Dewey to be their standard bearer, lead their forlorn hope. And the vote given to the Palmer-Buckner ticket in 1896 cannot be taken as an indication of the voting strength that a gold Democratic ticket, with Dewey in opposition to Bryan, would command this year. For in 1896 nine out of every ten gold Democrats voted squarely for McKinley. But they are much disinclined to do so this year. For save on the money question they agree with the President on no thing.

MR. BRYAN ON THE ISSUES.

MR. BRYAN has contributed to the current number of the *North American Review* an article on the issue of this Presidential year that is well worthy of perusal—hardly for the substance of the article but because of the position the author holds. And here we may preface further remark by saying that Mr. Bryan may not have the say in the making of the issue that is so confidently assumed. For we do not regard it as by any means certain that he will be given the nomination by the Democrats and so chosen to expound the issues of the campaign for them. And if he is nominated we think it most certain that the Democratic convention will attempt to say what the issues shall be and not leave that say to him; that in the making of the platform it will not closely follow his wishes but the sundry ideas of the delegates as to the demands of political expediency. And this most likely means the relegation of the silver issue to a place as far out of sight as possible.

Further, a party cannot always make a Presidential fight on such issue as it wishes. For as there are other parties to that fight, so there are other parties that have a part in the making of the issue. In 1896 the Republicans strove to make the fight on the tariff question but found that issue played out and were obliged to meet a new. So in 1900 some Democratic leaders, a minority, we believe, would push forward the demand for free silver coinage as the issue. But if they succeed in their party convention they will find that issue played out, find that the people have no interest in it, and be obliged to meet other issues. For, after all, the people themselves can not always be left out in the making of issues. They will not always accept issues made for them. On occasions, indeed, they will. They did, for the most part, in 1892. The old parties strove to keep them away from the real issues, strove in the interest of the trusts, the moneyed cliques, the profitters from special privileges, and succeeded. But a new party sprang up. In 1852 and '56, the Whig party strove to leave the people out in the making of the issue. It drummed on old issues to keep the people away from the real. A new party sprang up and the Whig party died. In 1900 it is time for the Democratic and Republican parties, striving to leave the people out in the making of the issues, so playing into the hands of the plutocracy, to go the same road—the same road the Whig and Democratic parties went in 1860.

But to come back to the starting point and the article we take for our text. In that article Mr. Bryan tells us very confidently what the issues of this campaign will be. He sets out by declaring that all different issues will boil down in their essence to this one of plutocracy *vs.* democracy; that the fight will be between plutocracy on the one side and the people on the other. And this statement of the issue we take no exception to. The fight this year will be between plutocracy and the people, or there will be no fight worthy of the name. And on the side of plutocracy will fight the Democratic and Republican parties, on the side of the people, the Peoples party. If there be a fight against plutocracy in this year 1900, it will be made by the Peoples party. The Democratic party will not make it though it be led by Mr. Bryan. For Mr. Bryan himself does not meet the real issues before the American people. He but drums on the played-out silver issue, beats around the trust question, talks of

imperialism in a way that, if the people listened, would keep them away from the real issues. The sharp cut demands that antagonize the plutocracy are presented by the Peoples party, not by the Democracy, not by Mr. Bryan.

In Mr. Bryan's handling of the plutocracy, in his demands for the curbing of that plutocracy, there is nothing incisive; the remedies he offers would not curb the power of the plutocracy if applied. And the offering of them but serves to distract the people from consideration of the real remedies that if applied would not only curb the growth of the plutocracy but destroy its power, its mastery over our people forever. So if the fight this year be between the Republican and Democratic parties, it will be, to all intents and purposes, a mere sham fight. If there be a real fight for the people as against the plutocracy, the Peoples party will have to make it. And there will be a real fight, we are sure. For in this crisis the Peoples party must not fail.

Now, Mr. Bryan declares that of the issues of this year's campaign there will be three most prominent and these he names in this order: Silver, trusts, imperialism. And then he proceeds to state the position of the Democratic party on these issues; endeavors to show that on all these questions it takes up a position in defense of the interests of the great common people, that the Republican party's position on these issues is one in defense of the interests of plutocracy. But the silver question is, as we have said, an issue quite played out. To longer hold this before the people is but to obscure the real issue. For the solution of the monetary question is not to be found in the free coinage of silver, is not to be found in a metallic coinage but in a paper money. And it is not to be found in bank paper money towards which our avowed bullionists are, if they be honest, all unconsciously drifting, but in a government paper money. For only when we have such a money can the government truly become the guardian over our measure of values. And that the government should be such guardian as it is guardian over our measures of weight and length and quantity, and that it so guard over our measure of values so as to keep it as unchangeable and honest as our other measures we hold to be undeniable.

To make the issue of our money dependent on the amount of gold that may be offered at our mints for coinage as at present, or the offerings of silver and gold at our mints for coinage as under free coinage of gold and silver, or the interest of the banks and speculative cliques as under a bank paper money, is to deprive the government of power to guard over our measure of values. So the real fight as to our monetary system is between those who would make the government guardian over our measure of values and those who would deny it such power. And Mr. Bryan, as all the bullionists, whether gold or silver, and as all the bank paper men, would deny the government such power of guardianship. As a bullionist he would leave the regulation of our measure of values to the accidents affecting the production, and hence the value of gold and silver. And many of his party in advocating state bank currency advocate a policy that looks in the direction of giving us a system of bank paper money even more directly than the national bank policy of the Republican party, and that would make the banks guardian or rather regulator, for no reliable guardian would they make, over our measure of values.

So it is that the monetary question has come to be drawn in advance of the free silver coinage line on which Mr. Bryan would draw it. The people come more and more to see that that is not the true line between the contending forces but rather a line that obscures the real issue and a false line, because it is a weak line, for the opponents of plutocracy to fight on. The fight is between those who would make the government guardian over our measure of values and those who fear to give the government such power—not necessarily from fear that it would abuse such power but from fear that it would give us an honest measure of values, cut off the speculative cliques from chances to profit from changes

in the value of such measure, changes which now to some extent, through their control of the banks and credits, it is within their power to bring about, changes which it would be in their power to bring about to unlimited extent, or extent only bounded by their interests, if we had an irredeemable bank paper money system such as they desire. And this being the fight the people have lost interest in the silver issue nor will interest re-awaken though prices, given an upward stimulus by the outpourings of new gold, should now fall sharply as they give every evidence of doing. For those who demand the free coinage of silver and there stop are really on the same side of the fight as those who stand for our present system. They really stand for but a betterment of an evil system that denies to the government the power to guard over our measure of values. The real thing to fight for is the eradication of that evil system and the building of a monetary system that will enable the government to so guard over our measure of values as to secure to our people an unchangeableness is this most important of all measures.

And so, we repeat, the issue is not between silver and gold but between metallic money and paper money, and, further, between a bank paper money and a government paper money. This is the real monetary issue and must remain the issue until the monetary question is settled and settled as honesty and justice demands. The silver question is an issue out of date, it has lost the interest of the people. We do not believe the Democrats will exert themselves much to revive it even though they nominate Mr. Bryan. And at any rate, whether they seek to inject silver into the campaign or, as is more probable, to keep it out, they will exert themselves to keep the real monetary question, the question as to whether the government should be guardian of our measure of values or whether it should not, whether the banks should be, out of the public eye. For it is no solution of this question in a way favorable to the people that the Democratic party would further. It may rather be expected to exert itself to keep the eye of the people off while persistent efforts make to pass the power to regulate our measure of values into the hands of the banks by imperceptible steps. And thus might it best serve the plutocracy, thus best fight for that plutocracy.

But we have pursued this question of the monetary issue, an issue that Mr. Bryan would at best narrow to the silver issue, and so play into the hands of the plutocracy, far enough. Nor have we purpose to say much here of the third of the three issues, to wit, silver, trusts, imperialism, that Mr. Bryan asserts will be the three most prominent issues of the campaign. But his statement of the trust issue, more especially his indictment of the Republican party because of its position on the trust question, we will not pass without a word of comment. To begin with Mr. Bryan speaks of falling prices as being at the bottom of trusts. For, he says, and not without reason, falling prices bring losses upon producers such as force them to combine for self-protection. Falling prices sapping profits of industry and threatening to drive producers to the wall, and self-preservation being the first law of nature, producers, when confronted by falling prices, naturally combine to keep them up. Hence the organization of trusts and combines. And, we repeat, this is all very plausible.

But a year ago when prices were fast rising the organization of trusts proceeded on a scale and with a rapidity without example. And now that prices are falling the organization of trusts has well nigh been halted. So here we have a reversal of what Mr. Bryan's reasoning would lead us to expect. Evidently falling prices can not be looked upon as the sole or even chief bottom of trusts. The truth is that one great source of profit in the organization of trusts with great amounts of watered capital is found in the opportunity that it offers to dispose of industrial plants to the public at inflated prices. And the making of such an opportunity is often a greater stimulus to the organization of

trusts than any desire to keep up or put up prices by combination. It certainly is a greater stimulus to the promoting bankers who have been so active in the organization of trusts. And the launching of trusts, the floating of watered trust securities on the markets, is dependent for success on ease in the money markets. If money is not plentiful in the financial centers, if loans and advances on trust securities cannot easily be effected, trusts cannot be organized on any great scale and their securities launched on the markets. So when money is not plentiful in the banking centers, and bank funds, book advances to be had plentifully, the organization of trusts halts.

Now when falling prices throw their paralysis over industry money will flow to the financial centers. An era of falling prices long continuing there will then come a plethora of money in those centers, finally money, or the bank wind that the banks are wont to issue to three or four times the amount of the actual money they hold, will go begging, interest rates will fall, money will be said to be easy. And then conditions will be ripe for an era of trust launching. And as each trust is organized and successfully launched the rage for trust organization and the greed of the speculative public for trust securities will increase in geometrical ratio. Thus did the trust craze of a year ago grow. And in one sense, not in the sense used by Mr. Bryan, it may be said to have had its bottom in falling prices, not falling prices that impel men to combination for self protection, for commodity prices were rapidly rising during the height of this trust craze, but in falling prices during a preceding period of long duration, and that had resulted in a congestion of money in the financial centers. Now as prices rose, as industry revived and money was drawn away from the financial centers chances for successfully launching watered trust securities on the markets narrowed and the organization of trusts lagged.

It must be kept in mind that one aim in the organization of trusts, often the chief aim, is the fleecing of investors of their savings through playing on their cupidity and tempting them to buy watered and worthless securities. For with this kept in mind much will be clear that must otherwise be dark. The fleecing of investors is as much the object of trust promoters as the fleecing of consumers through the charging of monopoly prices or the fleecing of wage earners through the forcing down of wages.

Having spoken of trusts as having largely had their origin in an appreciation of our monetary standard and of a check to that appreciation as an effective remedy, an appreciation which in his estimation the Republican party stands for, Mr. Bryan continues with this indictment of that party. "Another evidence that the Republican party will not deal effectively with the trust question," he declares, "is to be found in the fact that the leaders of the party have no plan of action." But is not this an indictment of the Democratic party also? For what plan of action have the leaders of the Democratic party for dealing with the trust question? None, that we know of, that is any more definite or reaches anywhere nearer the root of the evil than the plan the Republicans have to offer. And the Republican proposals offered for public consumption rather than for any practical purpose, and as set forth in the recent anti-trust bill, are that interstate traffic in trust made goods, that is goods made by or distributed by what the courts may hold to be trusts, shall be declared illegal, and railroads engaging in the carriage of such goods across state borders be penalized, that further, corporations condemned as trusts shall be denied the use of the mails. And this legislation may be regarded as ineffective, first because of the wide latitude of meaning the courts may give to it, because the trusts might tie up proceedings brought under such law for long periods in the courts, because of the many loopholes which it offers to them through which they might escape the provisions of the law by putting their affairs in such shape that the courts might not hold them to be combines in restraint of

trade, there not being sufficient legal proof of their trust quality to be had, and, finally, because it aims to knock down trusts after they have been formed rather than to stop their growth by removing the causes that stimulate such growth. The way to eradicate thistles is to stop their seeding not to lop them off after they have full blown. And the way to eradicate trusts is to remove the causes of their being so far as we may.

"Railroad discriminations have sometimes," says Mr. Bryan, he might better have said oft-times, "given to a favored corporation an immense advantage over less fortunate competitors. The Republican party is making no effort to remedy this evil." But what is the Democratic party doing? Neither doing anything or proposing to do anything so far as we know. If it is we will be glad to have some one tell us what it is. This indictment of the Republican party by Mr. Bryan could be made to serve equally as well as an indictment of Mr. Bryan's own party by the mere substitution of the word Democratic for Republican. For it fits both parties equally. And as to Mr. Bryan's own pet remedy for the trust evil. What is it? It is that no corporation organized in any state be permitted to do business in any other unless licensed by the national government, that of corporations the government license none whose capital is watered, none attempting to monopolize any branch of business or the production of any article of merchandise. And in essence there is little difference between this and the Republican plan of prohibiting inter-state traffic in trust goods. There is no material difference between these two plans of action. Both are drawn on the same plane.

We fully agree with Mr. Bryan that the Republican party will not deal effectively with the trust question. We are equally sure that the Democratic party will not. On the trust issue the Republican and Democratic parties fight on the same side. It is the Peoples party that alone offers an effective plan of action for dealing with the trust question, rooting out the trust evil. On the trust question as on others the Peoples party fights on the side of the people, the Republican and Democratic parties on the side of the plutocracy. The only difference that we have been able to pick out so far in their fighting over trusts, in a way to obscure the vision of the people and prevent action, is that the Democrats demand the removal of tariff duties on imports the home production of which is monopolized by trusts and the Republicans oppose. Otherwise they fight on the same side, outwardly making a great fuss of quarreling. The trusts contributed to the campaign funds of both old parties in 1892 and chuckled to themselves as the sham fight went on. For either way it went they were sure to gain. This year the trusts would not go much amiss in so contributing again, for the Democratic and Republican parties are fighting on the same side. The best thing we hope for each is that it cuts the other's throat.

REPEAL OF THE WAR TAXES.

BY resolution of the House the Ways and Means Committee is authorized to sit during the recess and formulate a bill for the reduction of revenues for submission to Congress at the next session—that is to formulate a bill if, after investigation, it deems the enactment of such to be advisable. Chairman Payne of this committee announces he will not call a meeting until late in the fall when the committee will have more light upon which to act than it has now. In the meantime members of the committee will be expected to give some thought to the subject of tax reduction. It is a reduction of the war taxes that is in mind.

Now the revenues of the national government for the fiscal year that closes with the present month, with postal revenues included, will amount to about \$670,000,000. Expenditures will amount to about \$600,000,000. As compared to the year before the Spanish war this is an increase in revenues of about \$240,000,000, in expenditures of \$152,000,000; the net result being a

replacing of a deficit of some \$18,000,000 in the fiscal year 1897 with a probable surplus of \$70,000,000 for the present year. We speak in millions and round numbers. Now of this surplus \$30,000,000, nearly, has gone to pay premiums on the close to three hundred millions of three, four and five per cent. bonds that have been converted into new two per cents.; \$25,000,000 has been used in the purchase of bonds for the sinking fund; before September 1st next \$25,000,000 more will be required for the redemption of the old two per cents. So we have not added much to the cash balance in the treasury during the past year. A gain of \$20,000,000 is shown to date but by the first of September the better part of this will be gone together with such surplus as we may count on gathering during the balance of this and the next two months.

But there is a cash balance shown on the books of the treasury, one hundred millions of it is on deposit with the national banks, of \$150,000,000 in excess of the gold reserve of \$150,000,000 put aside by the late currency act. And after the two per cent. bonds that have been called have been paid there will still remain a balance of about \$130,000,000—a balance about one hundred million dollars larger than the government has any use for. Indeed the only use it is making of about \$100,000,000 now is leaving the national banks have the use of it without interest.

We got this large balance as the result of borrowing considerably more money for the purpose of meeting Spanish war expenditures than we had need to. If all the remaining outstanding bonds, about \$550,000,000, that are convertible into new twos should be converted, about \$50,000,000 of this balance would be required for payment of the authorized premiums on the old bonds surrendered for conversion. But the prospects are that not more than \$100,000,000 of bonds, in addition to those already converted, will be offered for conversion during the coming year and that premium payments will not amount to more than a fifth of a possible \$50,000,000. There is then in the treasury, or rather on deposit with the banks and drawing no interest, a very considerable sum that might well be used for the purchase of bonds for the sinking fund and so the reduction of the national debt. It is true the United States bonds now command such premiums that the government could only save about $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum of the interest payments on its bonds by making such purchase, but to an amount of somewhere between fifty and a hundred million dollars it now has money that it has no need to keep on hand and upon which it does not draw any interest at all. If it had to tax the people further for money to make purchases of bonds for the sinking fund at the present rate the advisability of such purchase would be a different question.

Now we have said that the national revenues for the fiscal year ending with this month will exceed the revenues for 1897 by about \$240,000,000. Further have we said that expenditures for this year will probably exceed those for 1897 by something over \$150,000,000. And this increase in expenditures may be looked upon as rather permanent. There is very little prospect of any reduction during the next fiscal year. For General Otis, just returned, tells us that though the war is over in the Philippines "we cannot get along with any fewer troops than we have in the islands at present for a number of years." And this means we cannot expect to reduce expenditures.

Until we make peace in the Philippines, and there is far from a condition of peace there now, any marked reduction of expenditures is improbable. For though we may save in some directions, as in Cuba, where an army of occupation is no longer needed, there will be probable expenditures in new directions to meet, such as for the building of the Nicaragua Canal, which we will not begrudge. Indeed, if all our taxes were spent as beneficially as will be those spent in the building of that inter-ocean water way, we could not rightly speak of our tax payments as a burden at all, for we would get returns outweighing

our contributions. Our taxes should be so levied and the tax moneys so spent that we might justly feel this as to all our taxes, feel that for our contributions to the government we got greater value than we gave, that what we paid out of one pocket for the support of the government was more than returned to us by the government.

If we cannot then count on any reduction of expenditures for the next year, and we cannot reasonably, what surplus may we figure on? Seventy millions, if revenues should run as large as in the current year. But will they? This is the question that is liable to wreck all estimates, the question that Mr. Payne of the Ways and Means Committee refuses to attempt to answer now, saying, with obvious truth, that he, that everyone, will be in a better position to answer that question late in the fall than now, and that for all practical purposes that will be time enough; that since Congress has adjourned, and no legislation looking to a reduction of taxation can be had before it reassembles in December, nothing is to be gained by attempting to answer such question now. Nor will we tempt fate by attempting to make an answer now. We will but say that trade reaction, signs of which are now unmistakable, will inevitably tend to reduce revenue receipts. For as trade reacts the sale of documentary stamps must decline, as imports fall off customs receipts must shrink and our receipts from excise taxes on spirits and beer and tobacco are hardly likely to remain unaffected. For trade reaction has its effect on the consumption of even such articles as these.

But a general view of the question of tax reduction we can take with profit. We can well afford to give time to the consideration of what taxes bear most unjustly and ought most to be removed before the time comes for action, for making tax reductions and re-adjustments. Now we have spoken of the great increase in revenues for the present year as compared to the fiscal year 1897, an increase of \$240,000,000. And of this increase only about \$100,000,000 is to be attributed to the war taxes. The rest of the increase must be attributed to the Dingley tariff and to the general revival of trade. Thus postal receipts have increased by over twenty per cent.; of the increase of \$60,000,000 in customs receipts a considerable part must be put down to an increase in the volume of imports rather than to an increase in the rates; so also have the internal revenue receipts much grown with trade aside from any increase due to the war taxes.

Aside from postal receipts our revenues for the current fiscal year will aggregate about \$570,000,000. Of this sum about \$235,000,000 will be derived from customs duties, all imposed under the Dingley tariff—excepting only the duty on tea of ten cents a pound imposed by the war tax act and a per capita tax of the most obnoxious sort. This Tillman tea tax yields close to \$10,000,000. It is imposed on all tea imported regardless of quality and of such tax the man with an income of a thousand a day pays no more than the day laborer. It is one of the first of the war taxes that ought to be sent by the board and never be reimposed in war-time or any other time.

Of the customs revenues about one-third are derived from such tea duty and a duty on sugar which is much the same character of tax. In short about one-third of our customs revenues are derived from taxes on what we eat and drink. The rest of the customs revenues are largely gathered upon things we wear, but are duties that are rather primarily imposed for protective than revenue purposes. And the net result of such duties is not necessarily a raising of prices but may well have been just the reverse—have by stimulating home production brought foreign producers face to face with a competition which may constrain them to sell their produce to us at much lower prices than they would do if not under the necessity of meeting such competition. But this is not the place to enter into a dissertation upon the theory and practice of a protective tariff. Besides there is no

pressing demand for the reduction of this class of duties or any probability of the reduction or removal of such save where the home production or distribution of some article thus protected has fallen into the control of some trust or combine. In such cases, measured from a purely protectionist standpoint, such duties ought to be removed, there is a pressing demand for their removal, protectionists ought to unite with free traders for their removal and they will probably be removed. But such removal will not have much effect on the revenues. For the trusts are not in the habit of pushing prices so high as to lose a part of the American market to foreigners. Rather do they strive to keep prices so as to keep all the market, so far as foreign competition is concerned, to themselves.

In addition to our \$235,000,000 of customs revenues about \$295,000,000 of revenues will be gathered during the current year from internal revenue taxes, and about \$40,000,000 of additional revenues from miscellaneous sources. The internal revenue receipts as above given for the year include the yield from the war taxes excepting that from the duty on tea which is a customs tax. Now of this whole sum of internal revenue receipts about three-fourths is derived from taxes on spirits, tobacco and beer. These are all of the nature of per capita taxes. The war revenue act increased the taxes on tobacco by about one-half and doubled the tax on beer. Of the \$225,000,000 of revenues derived from these sources only about \$50,000,000 is the fruit of the increased taxation under the war act. Then there is about \$50,000,000 added to the revenues by the stamp taxes, a few millions by various license taxes on bankers, brokers, theaters, circuses, etc., and a few more from the tax on inheritances. All these taxes are war taxes. A tax on oleomargarine, which is old, and various penalties contribute about \$2,000,000 more. Now the stamp taxes are of two kinds, the documentary stamp taxes and the proprietary stamp taxes. The latter came in the category of per capita taxes and ought to be gotten rid of. The former, for the most part, rest upon men in proportion to the business they do and profits they earn and as a whole are not unfair, but equitable and just. Thus stand the stamp taxes on stock exchange sales and like sundry transactions. The tax on checks and postal and express money orders, a tax of two cents for each check or order regardless of what may be its amount is objectionable, for it taxes disproportionately those who have occasion to send small sums of money, taxes those whose transactions are many and small more heavily than those whose transactions are large. The license taxes on banks and bankers, rising proportionately to the capital invested, are not unfair and the inheritance tax is eminently just and should stand.

When it comes, therefore, to a reduction of the war taxes let the tax on tea be the first to go, then the stamp taxes on proprietary articles, then the additional tax on beer and tobacco. Let the documentary stamp taxes be re-adjusted, so that such of them as are annoying without yielding material revenue may be repealed, but let them stand as a whole as well as the inheritance taxes. Such repeal of war taxes as indicated would effect a tax reduction of over \$70,000,000, as large a reduction as there is any possibility of Congress making next winter.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

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Hall's Family Pills are the best.—Advt.

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Cascarets make the bowels and kidneys act naturally, destroy microbes, cure headache, biliousness and constipation. All druggists.—Advt.

Platform of the Peoples Party,

Adopted in National Convention, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 10, 1900.

"The Peoples party of the United States, assembled in National Convention, this 10th day of May, 1900, affirming our unshaken belief in the cardinal tenets of the Peoples party, as set forth in the Omaha platform, and pledging ourselves anew to continued advocacy of those grand principles of human liberty until right shall triumph over might, love over greed, do adopt and proclaim this declaration of faith:

"First. We demand the initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate and such changes of existing fundamental and statute law as will enable the people in their sovereign capacity to propose and compel the enactment of such laws as they desire; to reject such as they deem injurious to their interests, and to recall unfaithful public servants.

"Second. We demand the public ownership and operation of those means of communication, transportation and production which the people may elect, such as railroads, telegraphs and telephone lines, coal mines, etc.

"Third. The land, including all natural sources of wealth, is a heritage of the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

"Fourth. A scientific and absolute paper money, based upon the entire wealth and population of the nation, not redeemable in any specific commodity, but made a full legal tender for all debts and receivable for all taxes and public dues and issued by the government only, without the intervention of banks, and in sufficient quantity to meet the demands of commerce, is the best currency that can be devised; but until such a financial system is secured, which we shall press for adoption, we favor the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the legal ratio of 16 to 1.

"Fifth. We demand the levy and collection of a graduated tax on incomes and inheritances and a constitutional amendment to secure the same if necessary.

"Sixth. We demand the election of President, Vice-President, Federal Judges and United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

"Seventh. We are opposed to trusts, and declare the contention between the old parties on the monopoly question is a sham battle, and that no solution of this mighty problem is possible without the adoption of the principles of public ownership of public utilities."

Summer Outings.—Personally-Conducted Tours via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces the following Personally-Conducted Tours for the Summer and early Autumn of 1900:

To the North, including Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, the St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, trip up the Saguenay to Chicoutimi and return, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, and Saratoga, July 21 to August 4, and August 11 to 25. Rates, \$125 from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, including all necessary expenses during the entire time absent. Proportionate rates from other points.

To Niagara Falls, excursion tickets good to return within ten days will be sold on July 26, August 9 and 23, September 6 and 20, October 4 and 18, at rate of \$10 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. These tickets include transportation only, and will permit of stop over within limit at Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and Watkins on the return trip, except on the excursions of August 23 and September 20 from Philadelphia and tributary points, which will be run via Manunka Chunk and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. On these two excursions stop over will be permitted at Buffalo on return trip.

Five-day tour to Gettysburg, Luray, and Washington September 15. Rate, \$25 from New York, \$22 from Philadelphia. Proportionate rates from other points.

A nine-day tour to Gettysburg, Luray Caverns, Natural Bridge, Richmond, Old Point Comfort, and Washington, October 9. Rate, \$65 from New York, \$63 from Philadelphia, including all necessary expenses. Proportionate rates from other points.

For itineraries and other information apply to ticket agents, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia.—Advt.

BOOK REVIEWS.

Origin and Evolution of the Social Spirit.

Science and Faith, or Man as an Animal, and Man as a Member of Society. By PAUL TOPINARD, translated from the author's manuscript by THOMAS J. MCCORMACK. Chicago: Open Court Pub. Co. \$1.50.

This is not a book to be glanced through hastily; neither is it one to be put aside hastily by the thoughtful person. Its pages are replete with solid facts and carefully considered conclusions; they are perhaps richer still in suggestiveness. And so, while many learned men will dissent from some of the views here advanced by the eminent French anthropologist and student of social science, all may read and study his book with profit. It grew out of an invitation of *The Monist* to prominent thinkers to discuss the "problems of the philosophy of science and of the reconciliation of science and faith." To the last of these propositions Dr. Topinard naturally gives little consideration, holding, as he does, that science—knowledge—and faith—belief—"mutually exclude each other." The value of the work lies in its scientific and sociological discussions.

The key to Dr. Topinard's conclusions is this: Man is an animal and subject to natural laws, yet through his self-consciousness and highly developed mind capable of turning the forces of nature to his own account and of modifying himself to fit conditions. Further, he is naturally a selfish creature, both as an individual and as a member of society. The problem of civilization becomes, therefore, how to curb the egocentric animal and that with justice to him and to society.

To find the ego which man inherits and to give a clear understanding of it and more particularly its influence on the individual and society, the author goes way down to the bottom of the ladder of life, there to pick up the spark in its simplest form and thence to trace it step by step in its gradual evolution and development. Just here we would remark that Dr. Topinard holds that "evolution has no goal", that "it proceeds at random". Nature takes advantage of fortunate accidents and prospers them, but beyond this does nothing, is utterly indifferent to her creatures and their welfare. Thus it will be seen that the author does not believe in any arranged plan of evolution; on the contrary he contends that "Life expands blindly, capriciously, without plan or design, as circumstances shape its course". And this being so, philosophy is unequal to the task of explaining the vast problems of life and progress. Philosophy reaches its limit almost at the start in one grand flight, and so Dr. Topinard explains the marvelous heights to which it attained among the Ancients. He also entirely disagrees with those who class "colonies with societies", explaining that "the first create new species, and second perfect them, extend their activity and develop all that they can produce".

But into the strictly scientific and biological parts of the book we need not go here, for, notwithstanding their importance, they are but preliminary to what comes after. Of course the interested student will want to know exactly what the author says on these points, but he will prefer to judge for himself at first hand, appreciating, as he will, how much a correct diagnosis of social problems depends upon a comprehensive and accurate understanding of the physical and moral basis, nature and ends of society.

The study of sociology is ever one of great and absorbing interest because through it we get a view and an understanding of ourselves that is obtainable in no other way. As above hinted, this work is not merely a study of present day sociology, but a close inquiry into the origin of the social instinct, its growth and development, the lines along which it evolved and the causes which furthered its progress and extension. Dr. Topinard maintains that social life is due primarily to egotistical desires which find in association a satisfaction, utility, or pleasure not otherwise attainable. Therefore selfishness, pure and simple, is the fundamental basis of social life. This conclusion is not flattering surely, but when we get right down to it there is much to justify it. On the other hand, if, as many read the history of life, nature is kind to her children (Dr. Topinard thinks she is quite indifferent to them, and adduces considerable testimony to uphold his view) there is reason to believe that this same spirit would be inculcated in their natures and reflexly produce higher and nobler impulses than those growing out of selfishness. And is there not evidence that man and other animals lower in the scale of life find genuine happiness in the contemplation of the good and beautiful not only because it gratifies them, but also because in their inner consciousness they feel its ennobling influence and through emulation follow it?

"Societies have sprung from two sources", says the author, "from the family the members of which stayed together; and from different assemblages, which were at first altruistic and afterwards interested." "The impulse which originally moved man to pass from the state of nature or purely family state to the social state was not interest, but the need of being happy in company of others, the need of exchanging ideas and sentiments". The object of society—mutual interest and equal advantages to all its members, who, in giving up a separate existence voluntarily surrender certain individual rights deemed less valuable than the advantages gained—is overthrown when in practice it departs from its original purpose.

"At the outset, society conformed to the individual, but this did not last long. . . . Society and the individual have become antagonistic; what the one demands does not suit the purposes of the other. Social life is a composite of sacrifices often imposed without compensation and greatly exaggerated; the individual desires to be free and fully responsible for his acts. Man is an integral part of nature, and is subject to its imperative laws; society is an edifice constructed upon the sand of conventional materials".

And again, referring to existing civilized society and the prevalent unrest we find Dr. Topinard diagnosing the disease:

"On the one hand scientific facts show that nature in placing man at the acme of creation, and having given him his intellect as his weapon of existence, has at the same time and in the same degree as the other animals, condemned him to an incessant struggle for the satisfaction of his needs, which are even multiplied by that intelligence. At the start that struggle was with individuals of other species, as it is among the animals. At present it is carried on in the bosom of the species itself between man and man, congenitally unequal and not responsible for that inequality. It engenders suffering, misery and ruin, and divides humanity into oppressors and oppressed, conquerors and conquered.

"On the other hand all that is good in the human heart—love, compassion, generosity, regard for human dignity as a higher species—is aroused and protests energetically against this state of things. It demands that fraternity shall not be an empty word written on the fronts of our edifices, that justice and peace shall reign, that each shall be recompensed for his efforts, and have his legitimate share in the general happiness, that solidarity shall be a reality.

"On the one side egotism is arrayed, the principal factor in the struggle; on the other altruism, the principal factor of concord.

"On the other side is the individual, always more or less an animal, knowing only his present life and desiring to be the best possible. On the other is society, an impersonal and permanent being, in which are resumed the experience of the past, the hopes of the future and the happiness of the present, distributed equitably for the best among all."

To reconcile these differences, to mete out full justice to all is the social problem of the day. That it is capable of solution cannot be doubted. We have for our guidance the advantage of the experience of past ages, and more than this, an accumulated store of knowledge, the patrimony of our ancestors for centuries back. The influence of this upon modern thought and progress is fully understood and acknowledged by the author, who rightly observes: "The marvelous spectacle which the present age offers is therefore not proof of an average intelligence far transcending that of our predecessors, but the result of accumulated capital yielding dividends which constantly grow greater."

Dr. Topinard's idea of the natural constitution and management of a modern society is shown here: "The first thing which it must bear in mind is that the total mass, the general interest alone exists for it; that the parts of this mass, the particular interests figure only through the part which they take in the general functioning of society, and that individuals are molecules only in the pseudo-organism which it is called upon to direct. This is the principal of the unity of state." The duty of legislators thus becomes to enact laws which shall "grant equality to all before the law, and, more exactly, equality of advantages and disadvantages resulting from necessary laws." Upon how to preserve to society as a whole and to secure to its members those rights to which each is naturally and legitimately entitled, Dr. Topinard is a radical. "Everything which requires the co-operation of all . . . is the province of the state." Also, the inequality which exists at birth through differences in wealth, opportunities, etc., is nothing less than "a monstrosity," even if the legitimate result of natural differences in individuals. A restricted inheritance and a reversion to the state of "bequeathable property" is upheld as a means to effect equalization. In society as in nature, individuals must be sacrificed where the common weal demands it. But when Dr. Topinard advocates an apportionment of the suffrage upon the

basis of diplomas of education, he suggests something that would create privileged classes, which, as he clearly perceives, exert a baneful influence in society. After learning his view upon the just relation of the government to public utilities, it is a little surprising to read that "work undertaken directly by the state is more onerous, and is generally less thoroughly performed," than where done by individuals. This statement is upon the ground commonly taken, that absence of responsibility and of direct personal interest work to reduce incentive and hence curtail productivity.

Sienkiewicz's Last Work Completed.

The Knights of the Cross. By HENRYK SIENKIEWICZ. Authorized and Unabridged Translation from the Polish by JEREMIAH CURTIN. Second Half. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.

The second volume of "The Knights of the Cross" completes the fair promise held forth in the preceding one, and together they contain a romance quite in keeping with the former best efforts of the Polish author. This story of the rise of Poland and Russia against the oppression and aggression of the ill-famed but powerful order of the Knights of the Cross, breathes that spirit of the highest and most exalted patriotism which we ever find in all the historical romances of Sienkiewicz. It is in this splendid exhibition of patriotism that the author rises out of the commonplace and attains the proud position the world has cheerfully accorded him. Considered strictly on their literary merits Sienkiewicz's romances are not to be placed alongside of many another story from the pen of a less famed writer. Some allowance, of course, must be made owing to translation, but a very little, for in Mr. Curtin our author has fortunately found not only a literal translator but one also who understands the sense of the story and who, appreciating it, has succeeded in conveying its true majesty and spirit into a foreign tongue. The world will always gladly welcome the romances of the great Pole for in them we find that which elevates and improves, uplifts and strengthens. Sienkiewicz holds aloft the beacon light of liberty that all may see; in his hands it will never grow dim, for burned into his soul as that of the true liberty loving Pole, is the sad picture of a people no longer free and independent. His stories are strong in their pathos as in their grandeur. He who will take the trouble to read between the lines will see how bitterly and with what terrible anguish and heart-burnings Sienkiewicz has been forced to write. It is surely far from a pleasant task for any patriot to recount the past glories and nobility of his people now that they are crushed, beaten and scattered to the four corners of the earth. But while a sad duty it is also a valuable and a noble one, and one that Sienkiewicz is abundantly well fitted to fill.

"The Knights of the Cross" we have found rather verbose and, from its too great length, heavy. Our author has given us far too much, and his best friends and well wishers must regret the undue amount of descriptive matter in this book. The characters in this romance have not received anything like the same attention from the author as in previous works. Here he devotes himself more to general history than to the personal vicissitudes and adventures of his characters. In some ways this is highly beneficial while in others it is quite the contrary. To get a good idea of the Knights of the Cross the form of narrative adopted in this book is unquestionably the correct one, but on the other hand the personal characteristics of the leading actors have been sacrificed. As an instance we may cite the case of Matsko, decidedly the best and most interesting in this book, who takes the place, in some measure, of the famous and fascinating Zagloba in "With Fire and Sword." In all literature, the world has seen but few productions so altogether unique, original and inimitable as this self-same Zagloba. In Matsko our author might have given us still another masterpiece. The basis is there but unfortunately is not developed. Still, we must not ask too much and then, perhaps one Zagloba is enough.

The World's Geography.

The International Geography. By Seventy Authors. Edited by HUGH ROBERT MILL, D. Sc. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$3.50.

The good opinion one forms of this work by the most casual examination of it, increases the more one studies it and becomes nothing short of enthusiastic appreciation by the time one has really grasped the plan and scope of the work and finds how admirably both have been fulfilled. It is quite impossible to get any adequate idea of this geography, of its value and importance, except from the book itself, but we shall endeavor to point

out some of its more salient features and to indicate, in a general way, the method of treatment followed throughout its pages.

The aim and purpose of the work is to provide a handbook of the geography of the world which shall be comprehensive and yet compact; popular in treatment, yet scientific in substance; up to date, and, above all, strictly accurate. We have no hesitation in endorsing the work as possessed in high degree of all these qualities. It is not too much to say that it is above criticism; in essentials, as in details, it leaves practically nothing to be desired. Of course the work does not give everything that is known nor does it pretend to, but it does contain all that is necessary to a correct and adequate understanding of the vast subject of which it treats. We can best indicate how thoroughly and in what way the ground is covered by giving a summary of the heads under which a country is treated. Take Japan: Position and Extent; Surface; Rivers; Climate; Mineral Resources; Flora; Fauna; People and Language; History; Government; Trade and Communications; Political Divisions and Towns; Possessions. Some countries are treated with even greater comprehensiveness and attention to detail than this. Preceding the descriptions of the several political divisions of each continent is a general article devoted to the continent in its entirety. And ahead of all specific matter goes a general introduction to the science and study of geography. This, covering 121 pages, makes a highly valuable and important basis for a thorough study. The allotment of space throughout the book is worthy of mention, because in a work of this character much depends upon fairness and correct judgment in this particular. "Taking account of the area, the population and the degree of accurate knowledge regarding the different countries" the editor has not gone amiss. A very nice proportion is everywhere preserved, and we are particularly glad to find that current public interest in certain parts of the world is not reflected in this work. Considerations of an ephemeral nature have not been permitted to raise any country out of its rank of relative importance.

The illustrations, of which there are 488, are confined to sketch maps and diagrams, the former prepared especially "to bring into prominence special features not usually shown in atlases, or apt to be lost in the abounding detail of ordinary maps." These are highly effective and very useful, particularly the diagrams, in conveying to the mind a clear impression on the point at issue. A novel but simple color scheme used in illustrating the flags of the different countries and colonial badges, is a feature. As a matter of convenience we would have strongly urged the insertion of at least some general maps. To sum up we may say that with a good atlas as a more or less necessary supplement, according to the familiarity of each individual with general geography, this work leaves nothing to be desired. The whole is of the highest order; the authors of the several articles are men of the first calibre, and, despite the fact that so many hands have combined in producing the work, there is no perceptible break in traveling with it the entire circumference of the globe.

A Progressive Churchman.

Charles A. Berry, D. D. A Memoir. By JAMES S. DRUMMOND, New York: Cassell & Co., Ltd. \$1.50.

Truly, "the proper study of mankind is man". And this being so, we can read a lesson in the life of every man, be he big or little, great or small, famous or unknown. No two men are exactly alike, and so, when we take up a biography, no matter of whom, we may confidently expect to find therein something new and hence interesting at least. The subject of this memoir, the late Charles A. Berry, was not one of those who took a first place in the public mind and many will fail altogether to place him, yet he was one who left his mark in the world, and by those who knew him and what he did he will be long remembered as a man who devoted his life earnestly and entirely to his God and his fellow men. When we say he was the man who was invited to fill the Brooklyn pulpit made vacant in 1887 by the death of Henry Ward Beecher, a call which he declined, feeling that his place was in England and his church that at Wolverhampton, we have sufficiently identified the subject of this volume as the Dr. Berry who won the hearts and admiration of many Americans during the few brief visits he made to our shores.

This memoir, by the Rev. J. S. Drummond, an intimate friend of Berry's and, for some years prior to his death, co-pastor of his church, is essentially a work of love. But after making every allowance for the bright coloring friendship is prone to bestow, a careful reading of this biography cannot fail to convince

the most skeptical and callous person that Charles A. Berry was a man of unusual parts—the kind of man we can love and honor; the stamp of man who makes the world better, belief in right stronger, faith in the future deeper. And on these grounds alone, as portraying a man of such character, the book becomes one of interest beyond that of a purely personal nature.

Dr. Berry was one of those broad-minded, high idealized men who are above petty quarrelling over immaterial points, but who instead turn their faculties and energy to great and noble ends. It becomes not only a benefit but also a pleasure to study the life of such a man, for his influence for good radiates as the rays of the sun and warms into greater activity our better impulses. A Congregationalist, Dr. Berry was not one of those churchmen who look upon Christians of other denominations somewhat as though they were heretics. As Mr. Drummond says:

"It seemed to him that every church represented the temperamental peculiarity of great bodies of men. He was convinced that only through the church which answered the peculiar aspirations of each man's whole life could that man consciously or fully find entrance into the Kingdom of God. He did not look for universal Congregationalism any more than he expected universal Episcopalianism. But he was certain Episcopalianism was as true an answer to the cravings of some as Congregationalism was to those of others."

Holding such views, it followed as a matter of course that Dr. Berry should oppose an established church, and, placed in the environment he was, it was also natural that a man of his convictions and character should take the leading part he did in the "free church" movement. In another direction Dr. Berry was equally progressive. He was one who led the way "for tolerance towards new settings of old truths, for the gain that came from reverent and sober criticism and the proved results of science". He helped "the churches to realize that new days brought new and larger duties, that the churches had obligations to outsiders which must be loyally fulfilled, and that they must venture into new fields and adopt larger programmes if they would be loyal to the commands of the Master and meet the needs of the age". If there was a more general appreciation and recognition of the truth of all this by the clergy, their work would be far more effective than it is and there would be fewer skeptics than at present. The Christian religion founded on truth, and justice, and love, and hope, lives in them, and the church can ill afford to dogmatically oppose advance in human knowledge and understanding as some of its spokesmen most unfortunately do.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

Our Native Trees and How to Identify Them. By HARRIET L. KEELER. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.00 net.

With the beautiful books that modern processes make possible at such very low prices, and the interesting way in which authors have learned to present facts, there has arisen a greatly increased interest in natural science, particularly in the more accessible branches. Of the book before us nothing can fairly be said except in praise. It is loaded with facts and information, yet so planned and written as to carry the inquiring person to the desired goal without burdening him unnecessarily or making him feel, to begin with, that he is an ignoramus. "The trees described in this volume are those indigenous to the region extending from the Atlantic ocean to the Rocky mountains and from Canada to the northern boundaries of the Southern states; (we miss some few found more or less commonly in all or parts of this territory) together with a few well known and naturalized foreign trees".

While the method of treatment is popular, the descriptions are scientific, so that the book is in reality but little less and considerably more than a text-book. The concluding chapter on the "form and structure of roots, stems, leaves, flowers, and fruit", and a very full glossary of botanical terms are sufficient in themselves to fully meet the needs of the amateur botanist studying North American trees. Again, we would commend the author for her good judgment in preserving the natural order in describing the many trees, rather than mixing them up in a vain attempt to help the beginner, an effort which more likely results sooner or later in mixing him up quite as successfully. We have had such frequent occasion to raise our voice against this "easy" method in nature study, a method which, despite the kindly and laudable motive which inspires it, seems to us not less detrimental and perplexing to the would-be student than it is subversive of the basic principle of science—order and accuracy—that

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—EVENING POST, Chicago.

The Macmillan Company, Publishers, New York.

we are doubly pleased to find the present work based on other and scientific principles.

To a certain point nothing is so effective in illustrating as the photograph, for by the aid of the camera it is possible to transfer to paper an image that is exact and true to life in every particular. Still, there are many things in natural science which can be best shown more or less diagrammatically. And here the camera must give way to the pencil. All this has been recognized in the book before us, which contains 178 illustrations from photographs and 162 from drawings. The former, showing leaves, flowers, fruits, tree trunks, etc., are highly beautiful, lending a special charm to the book; the latter, illustrating parts of flowers, seeds, buds, etc., are no less effective and good.

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Uncle Sam's Bible, or Bible Teachings About Politics. By JAMES B. CONVERSE. Chicago: The Schulte Pub. Co. \$1.

Since the remarkable success of W. S. Harvey's "Coin's Financial School" we have had many books written with that book as their model. The enormous sale of "Coin" Harvey's book was unquestionably due to the lucky accident of catching the people's fancy just at the right time, as well as to some creditably clever bits of argument. That this is so becomes very evident when we recollect that Mr. Harvey in future efforts always failed to reach the people, and we have no record of any other author following in his footsteps and in like method meeting with any material success worth mentioning. In the heat of a political campaign there is some chance of such superficial work attracting general attention and making many converts, but at a time like this we cannot understand how any one can expect to arouse the people by such simple and usually careless argument. However, our opinion is not held by all, for the presses of the reform publishing houses are kept busy turning out this and that book at a constantly increasing rate.

Before us is an example of these books. We are almost sorry that truthfulness compels us to say that in our opinion this book will not do the magnificent work its author and the publishers hope and expect. We are not converts to the advantages of the conversational reform novel. We look upon its advent as a horrible blunder. The reform novelist apparently tries his very best to bring in just enough story and romance to disgust the reader in search of the real meat of the argument, and surely no one is bold enough to say that any novel reader will be beguiled into reading reform arguments for the sake of the wishy-washy no-account story that runs through the book. Decidedly there is no permanent place for the reform novel as now written. It is neither fish nor fowl. When such writers take a common sense view of men and things we may expect a truly great and convincing reform novel, but not till then. You can no more mix serious argument and discussion with a silly namby-bamby love story than you can mix oil and water. It is not in the wood and all effort along such lines is lost.

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Luther Strong. By THOMAS J. VIVIAN. New York: R. F. Fenno Co. \$1.25.

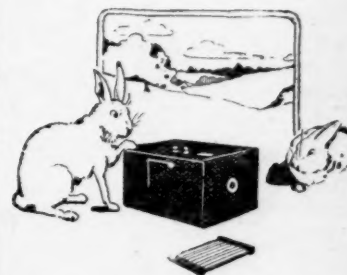
"It is the exception rather than the rule to meet the story teller and the historian in one and the same person. Writers of fiction seldom venture into the lists to break swords with the historian, and it is indeed but seldom that we find the historian in romantic fields. He who is able to win honor and fame both as historian and modern romancer is a rare commodity in the literary market, for he must be both accurate and imaginative, thorough and versatile, must in fact have the faculty of writing as two distinctly different men. And this ability comes but to a decidedly limited number of men; so unusual is the sight of such a one that the happy possessor is regarded in the light of a remarkable prodigy and as such proclaimed. But while few men have successfully filled this double bill the number who have attempted to do so would make an interminable list. How many of these presumptive aspirants after greatness have proven ignominious failures in both directions we would not care to say; quite enough, however, we should think, to prove a good wholesome warning to every little insignificant who struts around in odious self conceit.

While we most certainly have no desire of placing our author in the above category, still we much fear his undeniable and very apparent over-abundant pride in one Thomas J. Vivian, will, if not castigated in time, prove the ruin of his fondest hopes. Mr. Vivian came before the public some time since with his histories of our late war with Spain and now we find him as the author of a decidedly pretentious novel. Apparently he has such calm confidence in his own abilities that he would willingly, probably gladly, attempt anything in a literary line however faint ultimate success might appear. Decidedly he is a most unique character. The story we have under discussion shows that he is capable of work far superior to that of dozens of our modern novelists, but then he walks on risky ground that tries his strength unduly. Certainly he knows how to write; his scenes are unusually exhilarating, his characters passionately true to life, his power of expression good, but with it all we can but feel that he has fallen somewhat short of attaining the goal fixed upon in his own mind. Our belief, based on a careful study of the book, is that he has been over hasty in his work, a bit too careless. The conception of his plot is so grand and magnificent that it should be and might have been made a deep study had not he seen fit to belittle and destroy it by thoughtless writing. However, we heartily recommend this book to all readers for it is an uncommon piece of work.

His Lordship's Leopard. By DAVID DWIGHT WELLS. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50.

Those who have read the author's previous work, "Her Ladyship's Elephant," will be prepared for and know what to expect in this, his latest effort. He is so absolutely and impossibly foolish and absurd that the most crusty of old grumblers must hold their aching sides for laughter. Really, the reader would be tempted to utterly despise such arrant nonsense as fills this good sized book were it not for the fact that he must surrender many times over to the droll wit and deliciously amusing scenes that are constantly cropping out. Mr. Wells is a prodigy

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The United States of Europe. On the eve of the Parliament of Peace. By W. T. Stead. 40 cents.
New Letters of Napoleon I. Translated by Lady Mary Lloyd. 50 cents.
The Memoirs of Victor Hugo. Translated by John W. Harding. 75 cents.
A History of the Victorian Literature. By Clement K. Shorter. 35 cents.
Queen of the Jesters. By Max Pemberton. Illustrated. 35 cents.
Near a Whole City Full. Stories of New York. By Edward W. Townsend. Illustrated. 35 cents.

And others.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

in that he is one of a very restricted class who try to be funny and succeed. There are hundreds of people who try to be and think they are master jokers, but are not; many more are comical and know it not, but it is the genius who tries successfully to be the real thing—the funny man. Therefore, to Mr. Wells we doff our hat in humble and fascinated respect and admiration, for he is indeed a curiosity and as such must be handled with all care. The most humorous bit of the whole book is, perhaps, in the author's "Warning," which takes the place of the preface in a well regulated book. In this Mr. Wells tells us, "the ensuing work is a serious attempt to while away an idle hour. . . . The author takes this occasion to state that he has never been guilty of writing literature, serious or otherwise, and that if any one considers this book a fit subject for the application of the higher criticism, he will treat it as a just ground for an action for libel."

The Sea-Farers. By MARY GRAY MORRISON. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50.

Here we have a quaint old romance of a New England coast town in the days preceding the outbreak of the Civil War, when the beautiful sailing vessel was still queen of the seas and while the sturdy old merchants of New England were yet in their prime. It is well that these dear old days of our grandfathers should be recalled again to mind, for the rush of modern business life is rapidly and ruthlessly brushing aside all the old ways and the old ideals. As a progressive people we should not be expected to do business under old methods, but we hope there is enough sentiment left in the American character to carry us back again gladly to the hardy and struggling life of the fathers. It is this that Miss Morrison has attempted to do in the present romance. The book, in parts, is exceptionally well written and our interest in the main sustained, but on the whole we must say that it makes pretty tiresome reading. The author's style, while good enough in its way, needs considerable cultivation before it can be ranked as polished and finished English. The book is not one to attract more than slight and passing notice in this day when the book market is so stocked with stories of great merit. The chapters dealing with the piratical cruises of certain vessels during the years just before the Civil War are supposed to be based upon real historical fact and are therefore of considerable interest.

Alice's Visit to the Hawaiian Islands. By MARY H. KROUT. New York: American Book Co. 45 cents.

This excellent little book makes another in the Eclectic School Reading series published by the American Book Co., a series of books which, for their special purpose, have been, without exception, of high merit. The publishers deserve unstinted commendation for the care they have taken to select persons to prepare these several volumes who understand thoroughly the needs of children, not less than the subjects written of. The geography readers have been rendered doubly attractive and useful by the liberal use of good illustrations and maps, the latter often colored. All this, spoken generally, applies in every respect to the volume before us. Miss KROUT, who has been twice to the Hawaiian Islands, has here followed the narrative style in describing them and succeeds in imparting very considerable information regarding them, their products, people, history, etc. She is notably fortunate in possessing the knack of telling things without appearing to do so.

Kleider Machen Leute. (Fine feathers make fine birds). By GOTTFRIED KELLER. Edited, with notes and vocabulary, by M. B. LAMBERT. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 35 cents.

Gottfried Keller, though not a writer of special renown, became an interesting figure in the field of German literature at a time when the spirit of producing fiction was ruling in Germany. Many of his small tales and stories read quite well, are interesting and, as a rule, have a good moral. The selections of this story, which plays in Wadensweil, near Lake Zurich in Switzerland, the author's home, are clever. It is easy reading, "nothing great," modern style, with a few small exceptions, and will be appreciated by young people who are fond, we dare say, of adventure. The story has, by no means, a fine modern touch, that is to say, it had been written quite a long way back; nor are we introduced to the more famous writers of the day. Keller is a Swiss and perhaps the best German writer this little country has ever produced. As every grateful nation, so the Swiss, too, who attribute to him a particular distinction, in calling him "the Swiss Goethe," which, however, by no means renders Keller in the slightest way like the great German.

The field of German literature is vast indeed, there are numerous and great modern writers whose short stories are as charming, grand and gentle as is a spring noon; there are German writers whose style, diction, and national repute, as well as modern and worldly ideas would undoubtedly awaken greater interest, deeper sympathy and do more for the promotion of the common cause, which should be, after all: to offer and teach the very best that is beautiful and grand and lasting in the literature of the day. Why not select such reading?

Essentials of French Grammar. By C. H. GRANDGENT. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. \$1.

The present book might be called the enlarged edition of the "Short French Grammar" by the same author. This short grammar having been tested, criticised and finally accepted as the most methodical and systematic of books in vogue, has been introduced in those schools where the study of French is considered as something serious. The grammar, as it now comes before us, is amalgamated with exercises, the amount of "practice work" being decidedly increased. There are 185 lessons, each followed by two sets of illustrative exercises. In eighty-five of these, short consecutive paragraphs of a French text, to be used for practice in pronunciation, have been introduced. A complete vocabulary for the exercises occurring in this book is provided. There are besides numerous illustrative sentences in connection with the ever changing rules of the French language. What makes the grammar also useful for self-study is the interlinear translation of the earlier text, while a vocabulary is added for those exercises which come later. Another important principle of this grammar is the treatment of "pronunciation." No phonetic spelling appears, but the subject of pronunciation receives particular attention. Many new, leading and helpful rules have been introduced which will be of great value to teacher and student alike. Teachers will find the suggestions and hints of great aid, and those who wish to use this grammar in connection with the so-called "conversational method," will be sure to find it most adequately adapted.

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Wm. Kuhler, Sr., of Warrentown, Mo., writes Dec. 22, 1899, that he was cured of Hay-Fever and Asthma of five years' standing, and that his son was also cured after many years of similar suffering. Mr. C. E. Cole, of Oradell, N. J., writes Dec. 25, 1899, that after fourteen years of suffering with Hay-Fever and Asthma he was entirely cured and has had no return of this trouble for three years. Mrs. J. H. McFarling, of St. Helena, Cal., writes Dec. 27, 1899, that she was cured of Hay-Fever of several years' standing and has had no return of the disease since using Himalaya fifteen months previous.

Cured Asthma of many years' standing: Mrs. D. L. Romick, of Decatur, Ill., writes Jan. 1, 1900, that after suffering for sixteen years with Asthma, life became a burden, but for the last sixteen months has been enjoying good health, having been cured by Himalaya. Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, West Va., writes to the New York World on July 23rd, that it cured him of Asthma of thirty years' standing, and Mrs. E. Johnson, of No. 417 Second Street, Washington, D. C., testifies that for years she had to sleep propped up in a chair, unable to lie down night or day.

If you suffer from Asthma and Hay Fever in any form, do not despair, but write at once to the Kola Importing Co., No. 1162½ Broadway, New York City, N. Y., who in order to prove the power of this wonderful new botanic discovery will send you one Trial Case by mail prepaid, entirely Free. Remember it costs you absolutely nothing.

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IN THE LITERARY WORLD.

D. Appleton & Co.'s June announcements include "Familiar Fish: Their Habits and Capture," by Eugene McCarthy, with an Introduction by Dr. David Starr Jordan, and many illustrations; "The Story of the Alphabet," by Edward Clodd; "The Chronicles of Sir John Froissart," edited and abridged by Adam Singleton; "The Storied West Indies," by F. A. Ober; "Stories of the Great Astronomers," by Edward S. Holden; and a good list of novels, among which may be mentioned "In Circling Camps," a romance of the American Civil War, by J. A. Altscheler, and "Pine Knot," a story of the Kentucky Mountains, by William E. Barton.

**

"An interesting story has just come to light," says the *Publishers Weekly*, "of the discovery of a copy of the first folio of Shakespeare in an obscure Yorkshire Village (Ponden) situated in the heart of the Bronte country. The discovery was made by the village schoolmaster at Oldfield when verifying the catalogue compiled for the sale of the library of an old gentleman named Heaton. It was in this library that the precious work had its abode, and it is natural that it should have remained undiscovered so long, because Ponden is far out of the beaten track 'where one has to go by compass, for the roads there are none.' The library was sold to a ring of second hand booksellers some one of whom probably has the work now. The schoolmaster, vexed with the mismanagement of the sale, seems to have had no curiosity to see what became of his find."

**

Charles Scribner's Sons expect to publish at once the third volume of the poetry in the Murray edition of Byron's works. It will contain the "Poems" of 1809-10, the "Thryza Poems," "The Giaour," "Bride of Abydos," "Corsair," and "Lara," the "Hebrew Melodies," the "Siege of Corinth," "Parisina," and the "Poems of the Separation." Vol. iv. of the letters, carrying them down to March, 1820, is being rapidly printed off, and will soon be ready for publication.

**

J. B. Lippincott Company have just ready in their series of Select Novels "The Peacemakers," by John Strange Winter; also "A Book of Verses," by Robert Loveman. They will publish shortly in their series of Select Novels "A millionaire of Yesterday," by G. Phillips Oppenheim.

**

"The Kentucky Campaign, or, The Law, the Ballot, and the People in the Goebel-Taylor Contest," is being published by The Robert Clark Company of Cincinnati. As the title indicates, the volume gives the story of Kentucky's recent political tragedy from many points of view. It is illustrated with several half-tone portraits and views.

**

The demand in Great Britain and her colonies for James Lane Allen's new novel, "The Reign of Law, a Tale of the Kentucky Hemp-Fields," has been so great that the final date for publication has been fixed for July 5. The book would have been published two weeks earlier but for the difficulty in getting the necessarily large editions ready for simultaneous publication at such distant points.

**

Chas. Scribner's Sons are printing a second edition of Robert Grant's strong character novel "Unleavened Bread," recently reviewed in these columns, which has already scored a sale of 17,000 copies.

**

George W. Jacobs & Co., of Philadelphia, are about to publish, by subscription, at five dollars a copy, "A History of the University of Pennsylvania," by Mr. T. H. Montgomery. The work is selling fast.

**

Richard Marsh's new book, "A Second Coming," is in press at John Lane's. In his new work the author of that curiously exciting story "The Beetle," makes a striking satire on the modern social, political, and religious life of society as measured by the teachings and life of the Christ of the New Testament.

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Doubleday & McClure Co. have just ready "The Isle of the Winds," a new story by S. R. Crockett, of Scotland and the West Indies in the 17th century; "The Heart's Highway," a spirited historical romance of Virginia in the seventeenth century by Mary E. Wilkins; and "Besieged by the Boers," by Dr. E. Oliver Ashe, surgeon of the Kimberly Hospital during the seige, who gives a vivid picture of the beleaguered city of the South African War.

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Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have issued for general distribution a most tastefully gotten up little brochure containing much of interest regarding Miss Mary Johnston and her two historical novels, "Prisoners of Hope" and "To Have and to Hold," which have justly won for themselves and her a decidedly unique position in later day American romance.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

ALICE'S VISIT TO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. By Mary H. Krout. Pp. 208. American Book Co. 45 cents.

THE TRUE CITIZEN: How to Become One. By W. F. Markwick, D. D., and W. A. Smith. Pp. 259. New York: American Book Co. 60 cents.

THE COMING PEOPLE. By Charles F. Dole. Pp. 209. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.

EIN KAMPF UM ROM. By Felix Dahn. Edited by Carla Wenckebach. Pp. 220. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 70 cents.

THE KNIGHTS OF THE CROSS. By Henryk Sienkiewicz. Authorized and unabridged translation from the Polish by Jeremiah Curtin. Second Half. Pp. 352. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.

HISTORICAL MEMOIRS OF THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER I, and the Court of Russia. By Madame La Comtesse de Choiseul-Gouffier, translated by Mary Berenice Patterson. Pp. 321. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.50.

MCLOUGHLIN AND OLD OREGON. A Chronicle. By Eva Emery Dye. Pp. 381. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.50.

COLUMBUS IN CUBA. From Columbus' Journal During his First Voyage. Pp. 32. Boston: Old South Work.

THE THINGS THAT COUNT. By Elizabeth Knight Tompkins. Pp. 383. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

OUR NATIVE TREES: and How to Identify Them. By Harriet L. Keeler. Pp. 553. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2 net.

National Educational Association, Charleston, S. C.

Round trip tickets to Charleston, S. C., via the Southern Railway, account of the Annual Meeting of the National Educational Association will be sold on July 5, 6, 7 and 8, good to return until September 1, at rate of one first-class fare plus Two Dollars membership fee. Stop-overs will be allowed, both going and returning, on all tickets reading via the Southern Railway.

The route of the Southern Railway passes through the historic battle-grounds of Virginia and the Carolinas and affords excellent facilities for reaching Charleston and seeing en route the agricultural and manufacturing industries, as well as the principal commercial cities and resorts of the South.

Chas. L. Hopkins, District Passenger Agent, Southern Railway, 828 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, will be pleased to furnish all information desired.—*Adv.*

A Valuable Publication—The Pennsylvania Railroad 1900 Summer Excursion Route Book.

On June 1 the Passenger Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will publish the 1900 edition of its Summer Excursion Route Book. This work is designed to provide the public with descriptive notes of the principal Summer resorts of Eastern America, with the best routes for reaching them, and the rates of fare. It contains all the principal seashore and mountain resorts of the East, and over seventeen hundred different routes or combinations of routes. The book has been compiled with the greatest care, and altogether is the most complete and comprehensive handbook of summer travel ever offered to the public.

The cover is handsome and striking, printed in colors, and the book contains several maps, presenting the exact routes over which tickets are sold. The book is profusely illustrated with fine half-tone cuts of scenery at the various resorts and along the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

On and after June 1 this very interesting book may be procured at any Pennsylvania Railroad ticket office at the nominal price of ten cents, or upon application to the general office, Broad Street Station, by mail for twenty cents.—*Adv.*

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH.

Rabbi David Klein, 526 E. Main street, Columbus, O., writes the following to Dr. Hartman in regard to Pe-ru-na: "It affords me great pleasure to testify to the curative merits of your medicine. Pe-ru-na is a well-tried and widely used remedy. Especially as a specific for catarrh of the stomach it cannot be excelled. Pe-ru-na will do all that is claimed for it."



Rabbi David Klein.

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I visited the Mullanphy hospital in St. Louis and received no benefit. The attending physician told me I had narrowing of the outlet of the stomach, and the only remedy was to have it cut out, which I refused to have done. I then visited West Baden, Ind.; Las Vegas Hot Springs, New Mexico; Sweet Springs, Mo., and Manitou, Col. I also took a great many different kinds of medicine recommended for dyspepsia, but found no relief. Last February I read a testimonial for Pe-ru-na in the Central Baptist that suited my case and I determined at once to try it. I have taken two bottles of Pe-ru-na and four of Man-a-lin, and I feel like a new man. None of my friends believed I would get well. I would not take any money for the good your remedies have done me."

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